



FEANI

EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF ENGINEERS

*** 1951**

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

Schuman Square 6,

1040 Brussels

<http://www.feani.org>

34 National Members (EHEA)

+/- 6 million engineers

NATIONAL MEMBERS





European Union

Euro area



European Customs Union



Schengen Area



European Free Trade Association

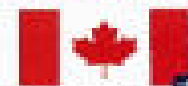
European Economic Area



Council of Europe



NATO



Canada



United States



Professional Regulations and the Need for Reform



Mutual Evaluation of Regulated Professions

EU countries asked for clarification of the status of regulated professions in the EU. At their request, the European Commission agreed to conduct a transparency exercise and a mutual evaluation exercise between 2014 and 2016 of which the aim was to provide a comprehensive overview of regulated professions.



Professional Regulations and the Need for Reform



What are Regulated Professions ?

Professions with Limited access: to perform regulated professions, workers have to obtain specific qualifications or a specific title.

Professions of which the Requirements may vary: different requirements across the EU may make it difficult for qualified professionals to apply for vacancies in other EU countries.

Professions on which there is a Lack of information: it is often difficult to get information on what conditions these professionals have to comply with to apply for a job in another country.



Professional Regulations and the Need for Reform



What was the Transparency and Mutual Evaluation Exercise about ?

Each EU country had to report the list of professions it regulates, including those at regional level.

Conditions to access professions vary significantly between EU countries. The reasons behind those differences are often not well understood and certain requirements may no longer be necessary. The process invited EU countries to conduct mutual evaluation of the respective barriers they have in place limiting access to certain professions.



Professional Regulations and the Need for Reform



What were the main Objectives of the Transparency and Mutual Evaluation Exercise ?

- Simplification and Improvement of citizens' access to information on regulated professions.
- Commitment of EU countries to review the requirements they impose with regards to access to and pursuit of regulated professions.



Professional Regulations and the Need for Reform



Transparency Exercise :

- To enhance transparency for EU citizens, the Commission set up **a database** that allows citizens to learn more about professional access requirements across the EU. In the context of this exercise, the list **of regulated professions** was updated and new information was added under :
- <https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regprof/index.cfm>



IS MY PROFESSION REGULATED IN ANOTHER MEMBER STATE?

EU country where you got your qualification:

EU country where you wish to practice:

Profession you wish to practice:

Fill here a generic name of a profession in the site language, or if not possible, the name of the regulated profession in the language of the home or host country.

SUBMIT

CLEAR



SEARCH SPECIFIC PROFESSIONS/COUNTRIES

- [Generic names of professions](#)
- [Regulated professions by country, with competent authorities](#)



STATISTICS

Professionals moving abroad (establishment)

- [Overall statistics](#)
- [Geography of mobility](#)
- [Ranking - the most mobile professions](#)

Temporary mobility

- [Overall statistics](#)
- [Geography of mobility](#)
- [Ranking - the most mobile professions](#)

Interactive map



USEFUL LINKS

- [National contact points](#)
- [National websites on regulated professions](#)
- [Free movement of professionals - EU policy and law](#)
- [Your Europe](#)
- [Solvit - Effective problem solving in Europe](#)
- [Points of Single Contact](#)



THE EU SINGLE MARKET

Regulated professions database

[European Commission](#) > [Internal Market](#) > [Free movement of professionals](#) > [Regulated professions database](#)



STATISTICS - PROFESSIONALS MOVING ABROAD (ESTABLISHMENT)



[Overall statistics](#)

Geography of mobility

[Ranking - the most mobile professions](#)

Geography of mobility - Establishment

The table below shows the number of decisions taken on professionals who obtain professional qualifications in one country (country of qualification– listed in rows) and apply for recognition in another country (host country – listed in columns) to practice there on a permanent basis. All regulated professions are included.

Data covers all types of recognition decisions: positive (agreement) or negative (refusal) taken by host countries.

It is possible to filter the table to view a certain type of decision or a given period.

Period from:

Period to:

Decisions taken by host country:

Country of qualification:

Host country:

Profession:

Multiple professions found, please select one:

| Country of qualification | The graph on the left presents the top five | | | | | | | | | | Host country |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|
|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| (CZ) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

RECALCULATE

CLEAR

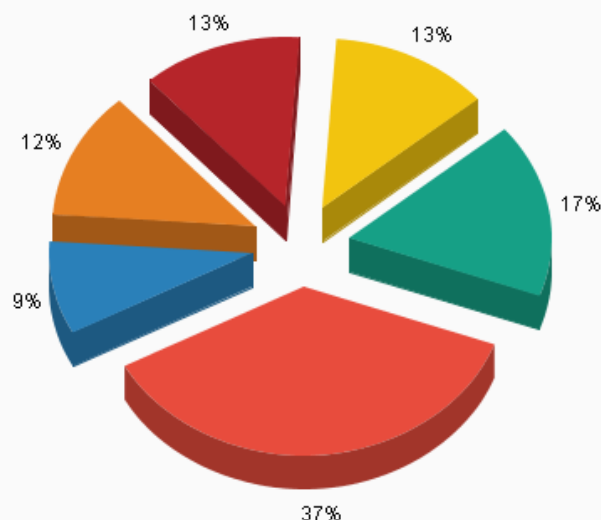
EXPORT TO EXCEL

EXPORT TO PDF

BACK TO HOMEPAGE

Country of qualification

Italy Greece United Kingdom
Spain Czech Republic All other countries



The graph on the left presents the top five countries where migrating professionals obtained their professional qualifications.

The graph on the right presents the top five countries where migrating professionals had their qualifications recognized.

The graphs are based on the statistics provided by the Member States, displayed also in the table below. They are updated according to the search criteria introduced in the filter above.

Period from: **2010**

Period to: **2016**

Decisions taken
by host country: **All**

Country of
qualification: **All**

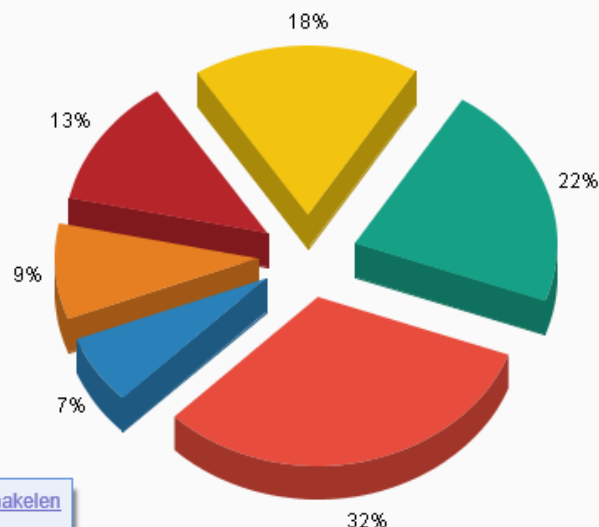
Host country: **qualification: (Geen resultaat)**

Profession: **Civil engineer**

[Uitschakelen](#)

Host country

United Kingdom Cyprus Spain
Slovakia Italy All other countries



| Qualification obtained in | Recognition in host country | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-------|
| | HR | CY | CZ | EL | IT | LV | PL | PT | RO | SK | ES | UK | CH | |
| Austria (AT) | 5 | 2 | | | 4 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 14 |
| Belgium (BE) | | | | 3 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 10 |
| Bulgaria (BG) | 1 | 5 | | | 2 | | | | | | 4 | 3 | | 15 |
| Croatia (HR) | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 | | 5 |
| Cyprus (CY) | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | 5 | | 13 |
| Czech Republic (CZ) | 3 | 3 | | 6 | 9 | 4 | | | | 139 | 1 | 3 | | 168 |



Professional Regulations and the Need for Reform



National Action Plans (NAPs):

- Part of the legal obligations to be fulfilled by EU countries when putting into force the revised PQD 2005/36, is the submission of reports presenting the outcome of their proportionality assessment of the regulation of professions, and the identification of any need for reform. These NAPs are now available for a majority of EU countries under :
- <http://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/20581>



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

[European Commission](#) > [DocsRoom](#) > [Document detail](#)

Mutual evaluation of regulated professions: National Action Plans

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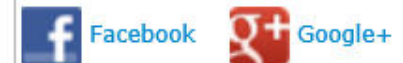
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Document keywords

- ▶ [access to a profession](#)
- ▶ [mutual recognition principle](#)
- ▶ [freedom to provide services](#)



Professional Regulations and the Need for Reform



Proportionality Test :

In January 2017, the Commission presented a proposal for a Directive on the need for a proportionality test before adoption of new regulation of professions. The main challenge is to strike the right overall balance between two objectives :

1. To guarantee **an effective and proportional** regulatory framework.
2. To enable **growth, innovation, access to jobs, to guarantee quality of services** and MSs rights to pursue services for the public that interests them.



Professional Regulations and the Need for Reform



Proportionality Test (continued) :

The proposed Directive lays down rules on **a common framework for conducting proportionality assessments** before introducing new, or modifying existing, legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions restricting access to or pursuit of regulated professions.

In particular, the PQD (2005/36/EC) introduced a transparency and mutual evaluation exercise between MSs of all their regulated professions, which appears to be challenging for some MSs due to the **lack of a common framework**. The proposed Directive aims at facilitating that task and to guarantee that MSs implement the proportionality test in an equivalent manner.



Professional Regulations and the Need for Reform



Proportionality Test (continued) :

Professional Regulations must not be an obstacle to the market, they must be **anti-discriminatory** and **proportionate** in order to reduce protectionist measures adopted by some MSs that want to restrict freedom of movement.

The proposal seeks to establish **a legal framework** in order to put an **end to disproportionate restrictions** on regulated professions and to address the fragmentation of the internal market in this regard.



Professional Regulations and the Need for Reform



Proportionality Test (continued) :

The proposal for a Directive relates to a proportionality test **before adoption of new regulation of professions**, in order to reach a certain degree of harmonization of national regulation regarding access to or exercise of professions.

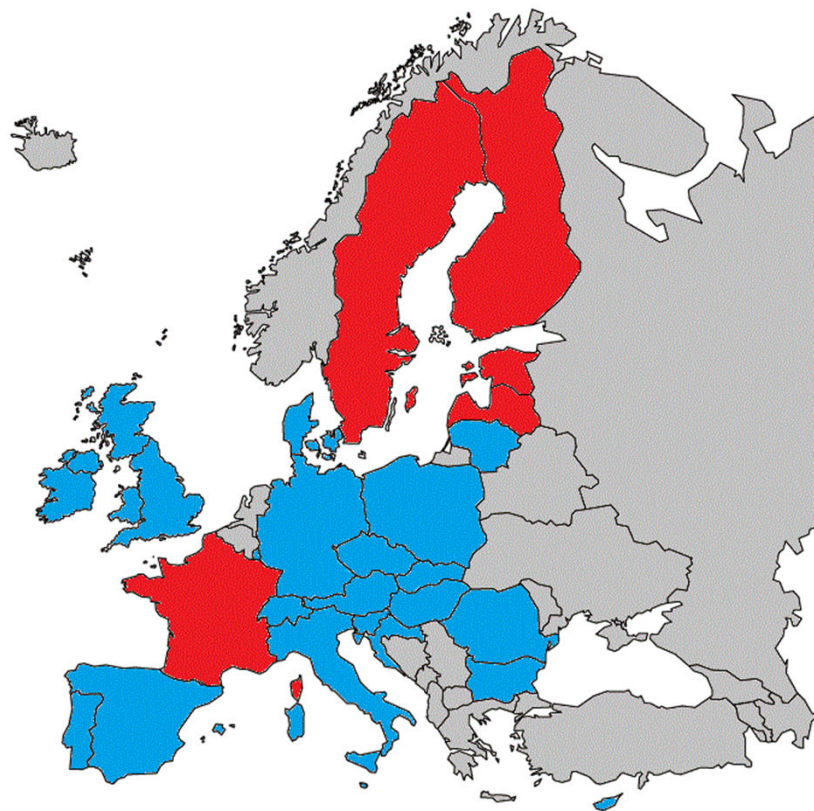
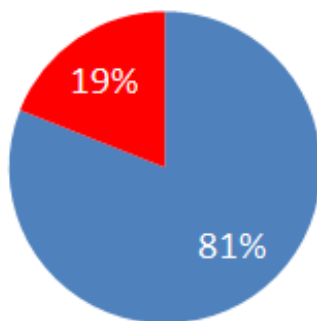
MSs should assess whether requirements that are to be adopted are in line with the principle of proportionality. The objective of the proposed Directive is NOT to regulate or deregulate professions in the health, tourism or other sectors of the economy, which remains a national prerogative.

Main findings of the CTF survey

Is the profession of Civil and Environmental Engineer considered as regulated?

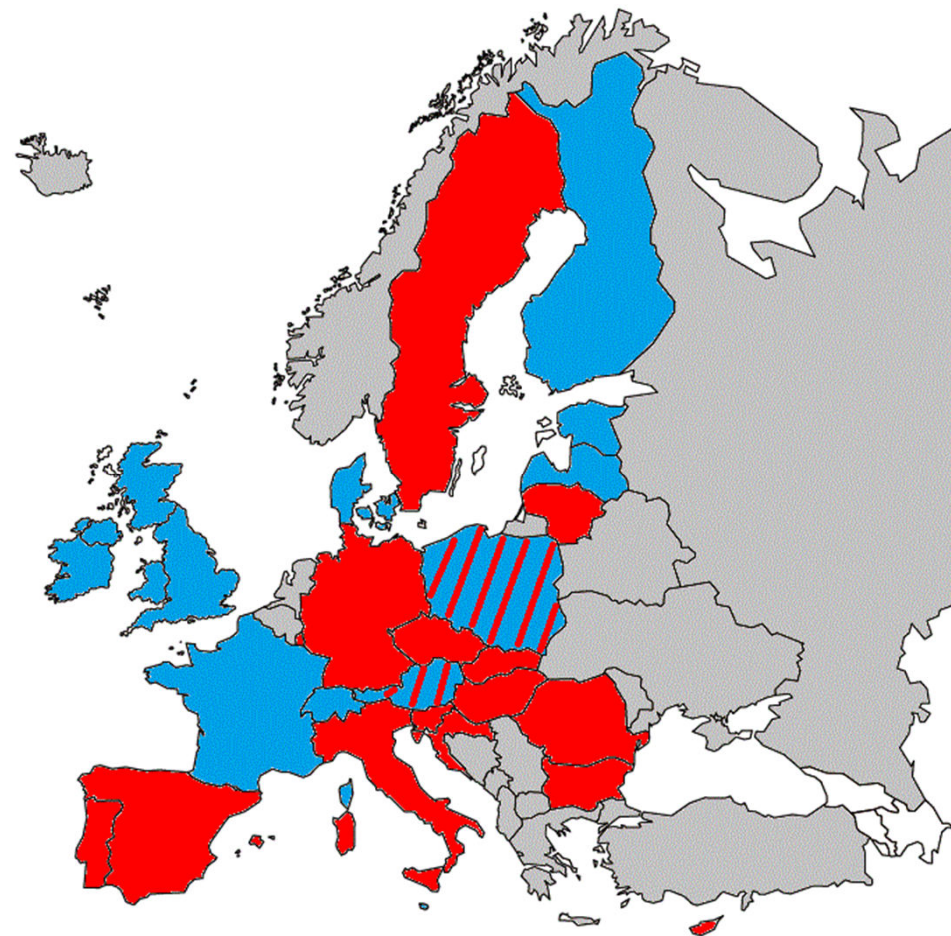
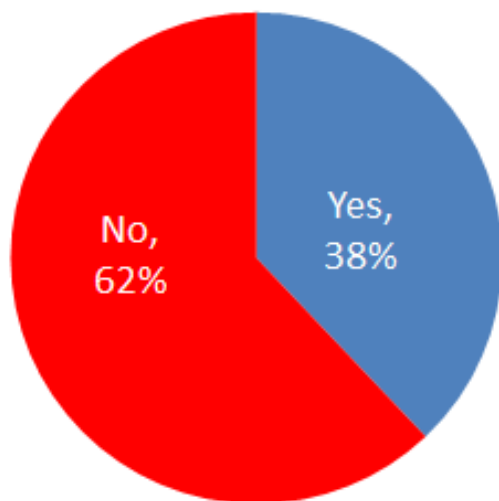
Regulation of the profession - based
on all responding countries

■ Regulated ■ Not regulated or only certain functions



Main findings of the CTF survey

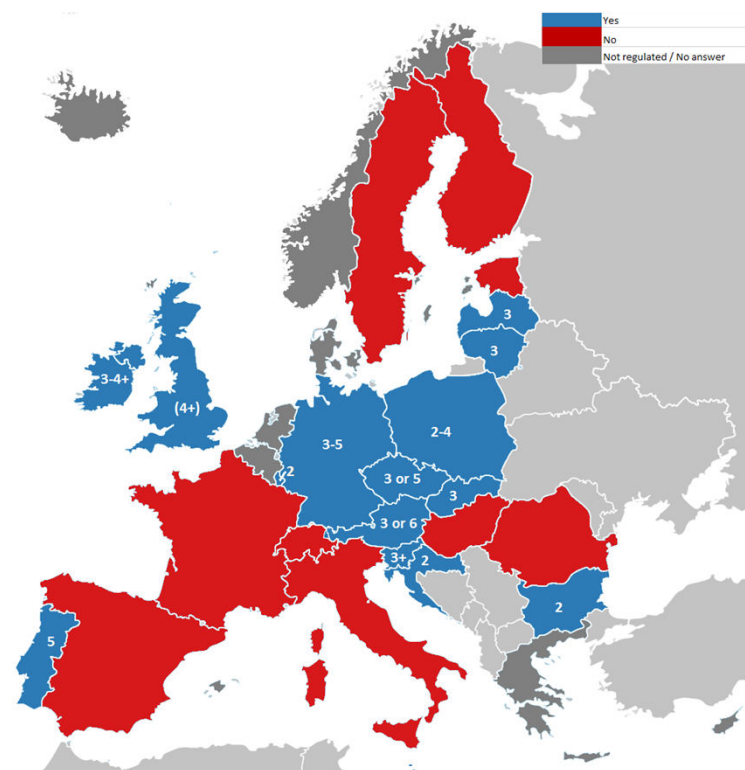
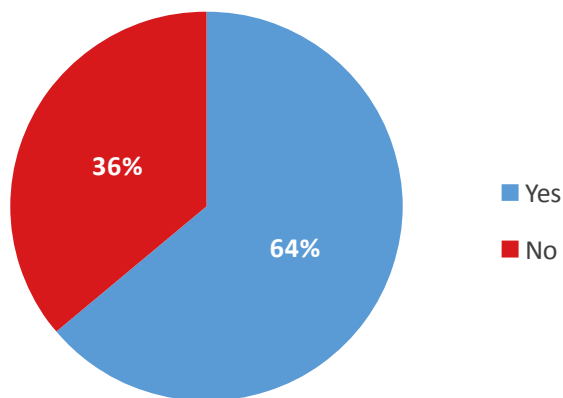
Can requirements of academic education be fully or partly compensated?



Main findings of the CTF survey

Required practical experience for professional access

Based on all replies (N=36)

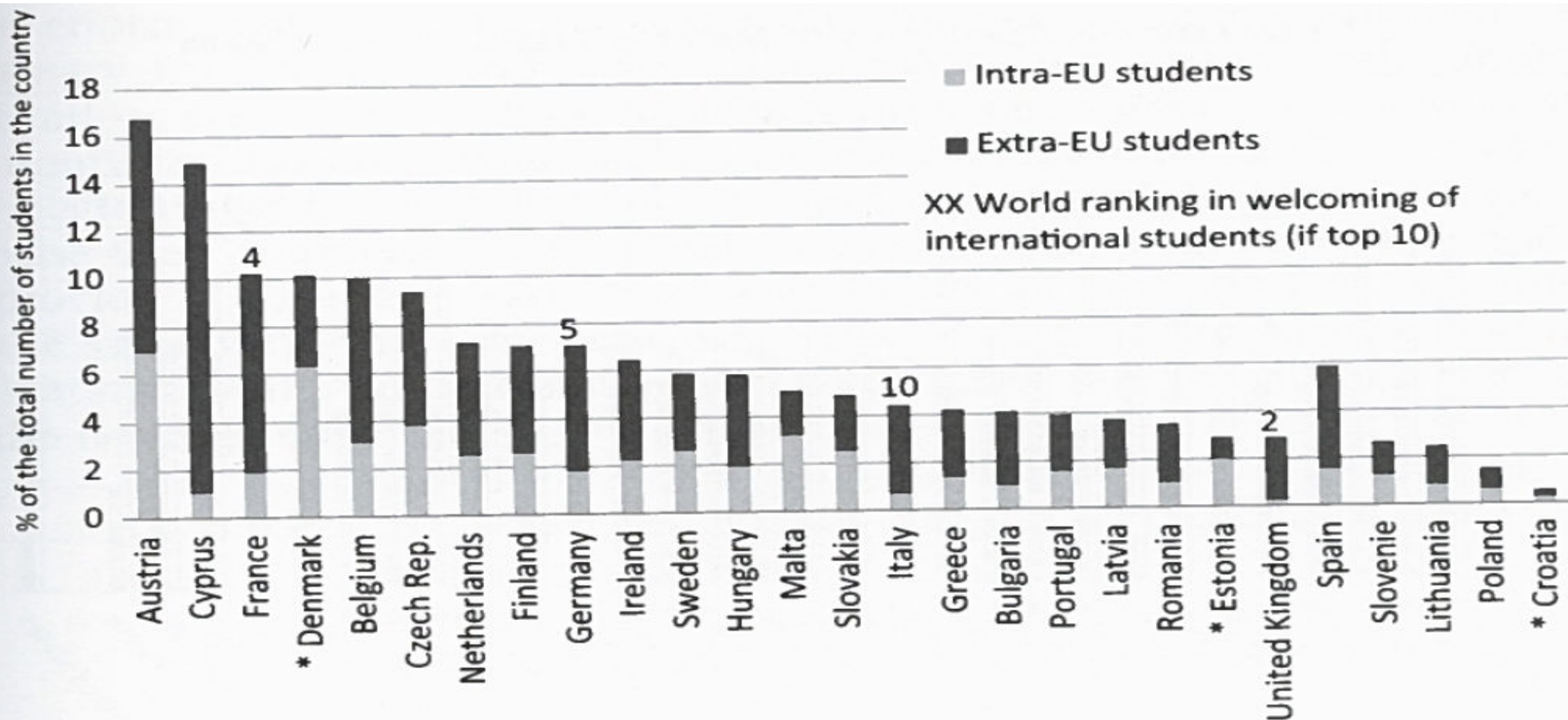


Data collection in a stakeholder workshop

Pre-draft proposal: The creation of a two-level training framework for the profession of Civil and Environmental Engineer:

| European Senior (Civil and Environmental) Engineer | European Junior (Civil and Environmental) Engineer |
|---|--|
| Minimum Requirements: Academic education (EQF Level 7) in the field of Civil and Environmental Engineering 300 ECTS (minimum 70% technical ECTS) 2 years of post graduate professional experience or professional examination (in the home country) | Minimum Requirements: Academic education (EQF Level 6) in the field of Civil and Environmental Engineering Minimum 180 ECTS (minimum 70% technical ECTS- within defined basic set of subjects) or 240 (minimum 70% technical ECTS) 2 years of post graduate professional experience or professional examination (in the home country) |

MOBILITY of STUDENTS in EUROPE



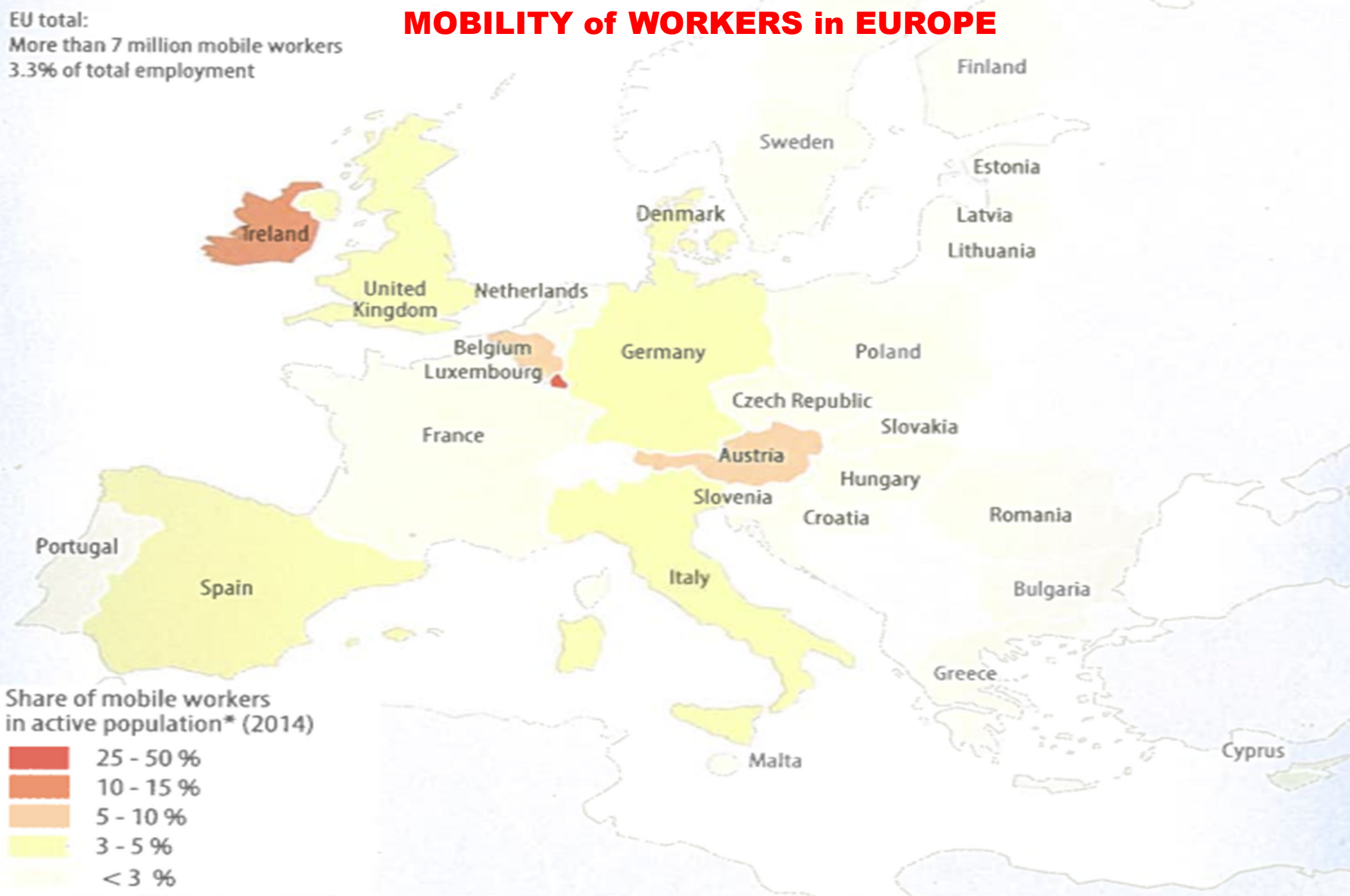
To make reading easier, Luxembourg (33,3% of intra-EU students, 7,1% of extra-EU students) is not included in the graph.

* Data 2012

Data: UNESCO

MOBILITY of WORKERS in EUROPE

EU total:
More than 7 million mobile workers
3.3% of total employment

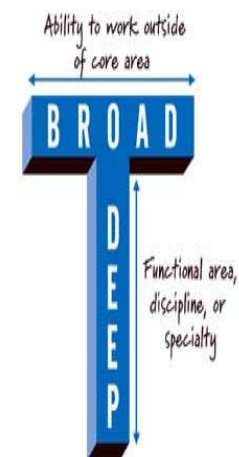


1. GREEN ECONOMY

WHICH IS PUBLIC SERVICE DRIVEN

2. DIGITALISATION

WHICH IS MARKET DRIVEN



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EMPLOYER CAREER PATHS FOR ENGINEERS



2.8 million customers / 4.500 staff / over 1.500 engineers

- 1. PRODUCT LEADERSHIP**
- 2. OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE**
- 3. CUSTOMER INTIMACY**



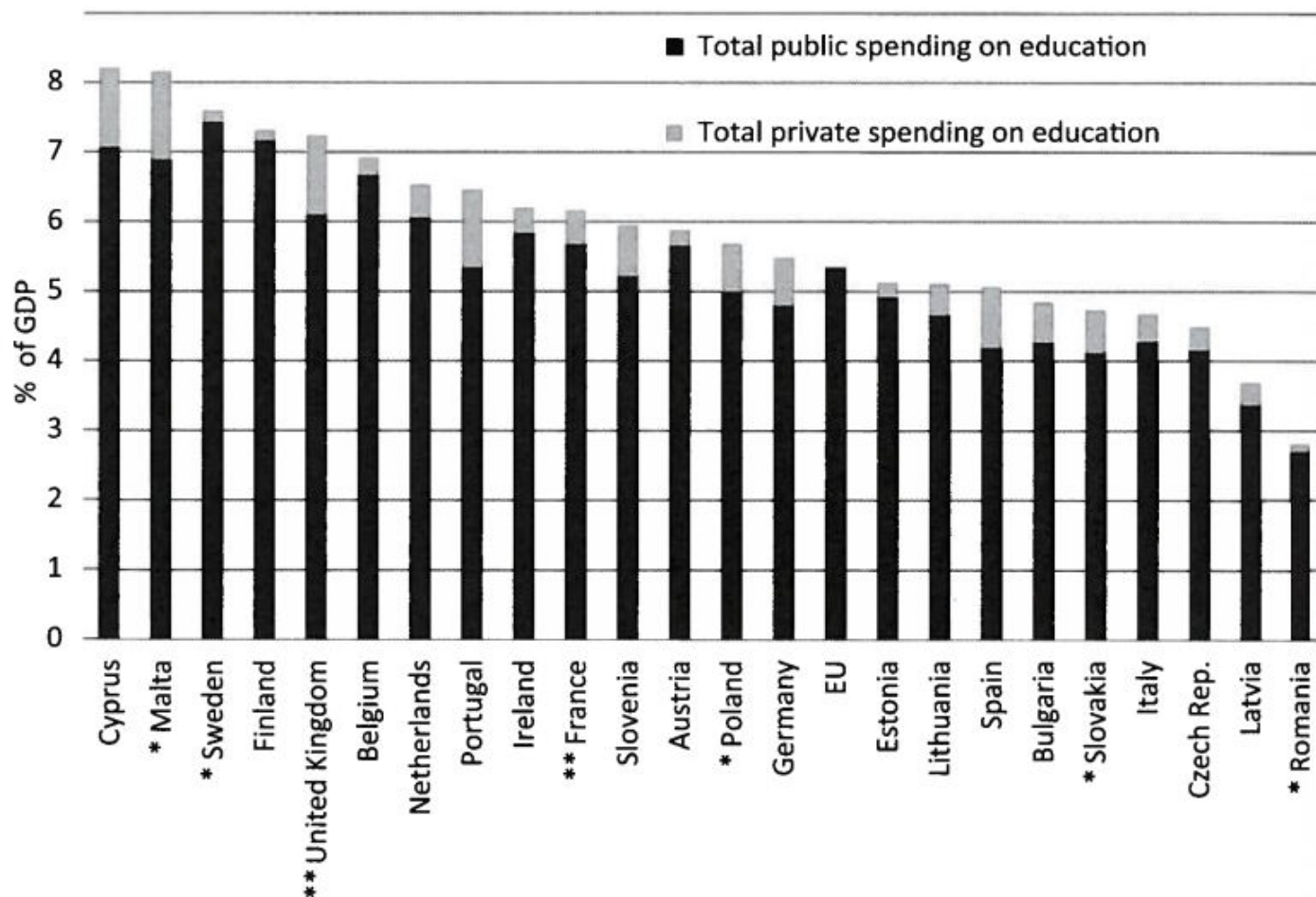
EMPLOYER CAREER PATHS FOR ENGINEERS



C.A.R.E.

- **CAPABILITY**
- **ACHIEVEMENT**
- **RELATIONSHIP**
- **ETHICS**

The human capital challenge



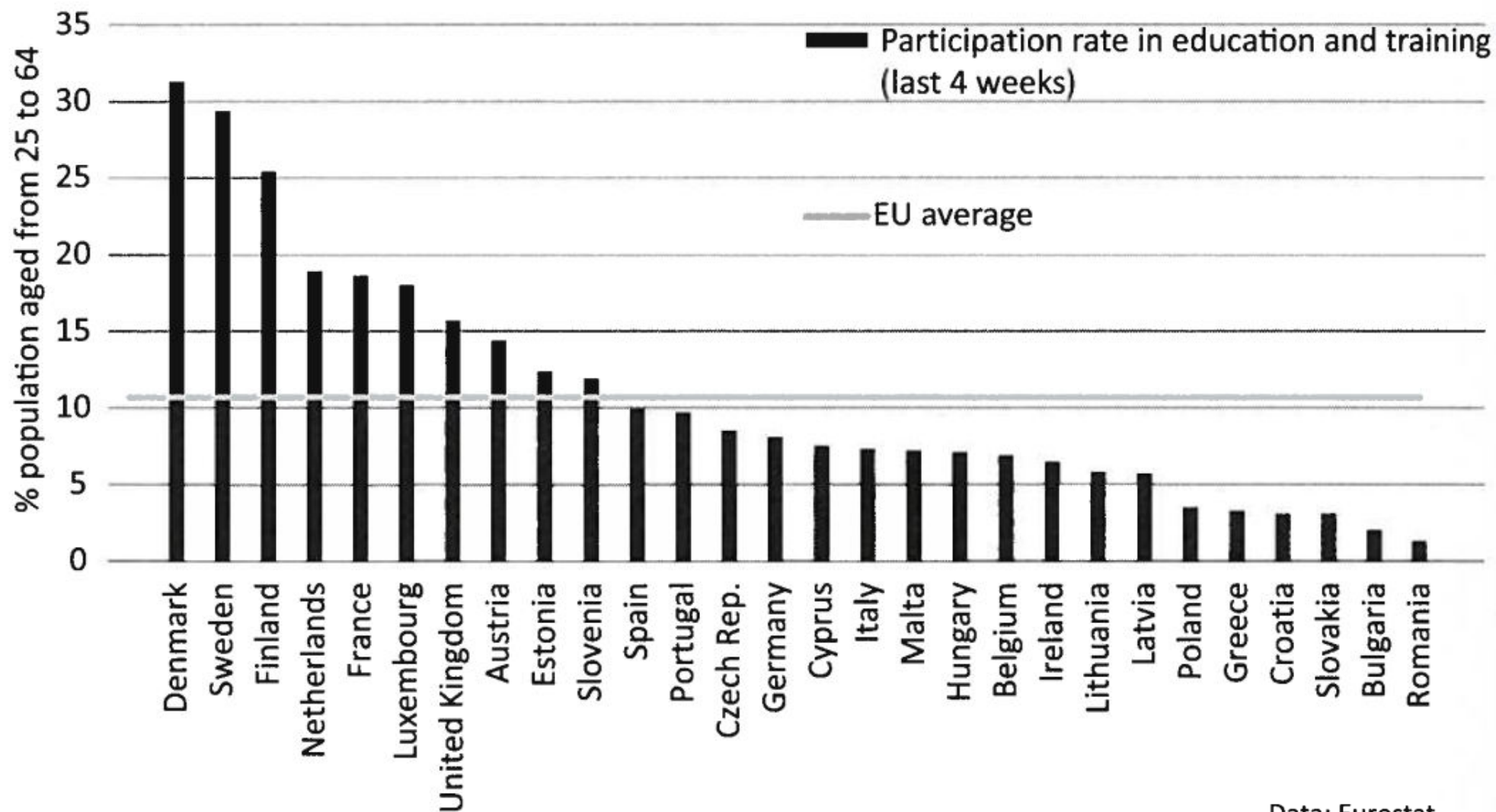
* Private expenditure, data 2011.

** Public expenditure, data 2012.

Data not available for Croatia, Denmark, Greece, Hungary and Luxembourg.

Data: Eurostat.

In-service training and apprenticeship (2015)



Data: Eurostat



MACEDONIAN ENGINEERING WEEK

